

The Globe-Republican.

PUBLISHED BY THE
GLOBE PUBLISHING CO.
W. C. SHINN, Manager.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

MAD RUSH.

The Promised Land, Finally Opened
to Settlement.

Unparalleled Scenes in the Wild Scramble
for Homes Upon the Cherokee Strip—A
Jam of Men, Women, Children,
Horses and Wagons.

The Start.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 18.—At high noon 100 United States carabines cracked in the dry air and with exulting yells 30,000 men and women, all American citizens, rushed onto the Cherokee strip—almost the last section of the public domain that will be thrown open to general settlement.

The view of the rush at 12 o'clock from the observatory on the Chillicothe school was full of exciting interest. Just before the hour, with a field glass the long line of horses and men densely packed for 200 feet back could be seen. At high noon the sharp crack of a revolver was distinctly heard and immediately following came the reports of the carabines. A hoarse yell went up, softened by the distance, and the line got in motion.

Horses were seen to shoot out from the ruck and dash across the prairie. Then a dense cloud of dust obscured the line for a moment, but a brisk wind cleared it away, and the men and wagons could be seen scattering as the slowest were left behind. Now and then a wagon would go over with a wheel knocked off.

A horse was seen to rear in the air as he was struck by a wagon tongue and fall back. His rider was up in an instant and bent over his horse. Then he arose, and from his gestures it was plainly seen that he had been left at the post.

The last of the rushing hosts were not long in disappearing over the hill into the swale at the south line of the Chillicothe reserve, the rear being brought up by a throng of men and women on foot and a few teams on a walk.

At Caldwell.

CALDWELL, Kan., Sept. 18.—Two minutes after noon 10,000 people who had gathered along the border south of Caldwell were rushing helter-skelter into the strip in every direction as far as the eye could reach. Five minutes later, the fleetest and foremost horsemen were mere specks, and in clouds of dust in the distance and behind them were hundreds and hundreds of white covered wagons and buggies trooping into the land, leaving behind them great clouds of dust to mark the line.

The people did not become impatient until a few minutes before 12 o'clock, when the cavalrymen made their last rides up and down the column. For five minutes before the signal all had been getting ready and there was more excitement than ever along the lines of people who had stood so many hours waiting for the opening.

At 12 o'clock a cannon sounded away off several miles east of the hills where sightseers had assembled. There was a cloud of dust in the distance. There was another report nearer, but it was the report of a cavalryman's carbine. The line of dust advanced up the column, the rumbling sound caused by the stampeding of hundreds of horses increased. Another carbine was fired and away went all the people toward the south.

The race at first was a fast one and hundreds of men on horseback darted out of the mass and began to lead the crowd. There were some lively races, but there were too many entries to observe individual contests.

The Start at Orlando.

ORLANDO, Ok., Sept. 18.—Twenty-five thousand men and women with a goodly number of boys and girls started at the sound of carabines held by cavalrymen sharp at noon. Hundreds went in on trains which were jammed but the grand rush was by horse and wagon.

Trains both north and south bound ran in many sections and all were loaded to the platforms. Women clung to the guard rails and men hung to the engines and the roof like bees. The rush was especially big from Arkansas City and was made up of men who came to this side of the strip to run for Perry town lots. Conductors estimate that no less than 5,000 men crossed the strip Friday.

Rush from Stillwater.

STILLWATER, Ok., Sept. 18.—Ten thousand sturdy horsemen were let loose on the heretofore forbidden lands north of here sharp at noon.

All of this army of men were after homesteads and none wanted town lots. In consequence there was no thoroughbred racers in the line. Scores went into the lands in wagons with equipments necessary to begin farm work at once.

There were of course many exciting races for quarter sections believed to be extra good, but these contests were not marked features of the run.

A Hold-Up in Michigan.

Houghton, Mich., Sept. 16.—The express car of the mineral range passenger train, which left Hancock at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for Calumet, was held up and robbed by bandits, a half mile from Boston station, about half an hour later. The robbers secured \$75,000 in cash, money intended for the employees of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine, for whom to-day was pay day. The money was drawn from the First National bank of Houghton and the Superior savings bank of Hancock.

Fred L. Ames Dead.

New York, Sept. 14.—Frederick L. Ames, vice president of the Old Colony railroad, a director in several railroads and a multi-millionaire, was found dead this morning in a stateroom of the steamer Pilgrim soon after its arrival at the pier. He was born June 8, 1833.

AFTER THE RUSH.

Frightful Scenes Along the Path of Home-seekers—Many Dead Bodies Found.
ARKANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.—A number of tragedies signalized the opening of the Cherokee strip. The reports are meager and are not detailed as to either the names or residences of persons who have fallen victims either to bullets or the fierce prairie fires which swept the entire strip. Hardly any of the boomers who entered the strip Saturday carried on their persons anything to identify them. Eight or ten dead bodies have been found, but at this writing there is no means of identifying them.

A settler who succeeded in locating and taking a claim in the Cherokee river country came up on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road and told of seeing six dead bodies between his point of departure and the new town of Cross on the Atchison. Two of them had bullet holes in the forehead. They were lying close together, and there is every reason to believe that they were contestants for the quarter section of land on which both were found, and that they killed each other in a deadly duel to determine supremacy. Both of them had revolvers in their hands, but the fact that both were shot in the forehead and at almost the same spot lends color to the suspicion that one or both of them committed suicide in the desperation of defeat in the race. One of the dead men was tall, with florid complexion and blonde mustache. He wore brown colored trousers and a blue shirt, but neither vest nor coat. The other dead man was shorter, with dark complexion and dressed in a dark suit. If either of them had family or friends in the country they were at their death far away from them, as there was no one among the crowds of curious sightseers who saw the bodies that could identify them.

Not far from this ghastly scene four bodies were discovered at considerable distance apart burned to a crisp and unrecognizable in the event of any one being able to say who they were or where they came from. They had fallen victims to the prairie fires, which in that region of bottom land where the grass was much taller than in the uplands, destroyed everything caught in their path. Nothing of the horses which the dead men must have rode into the country was to be seen. The supposition is that they escaped from their riders. This is the boomers' story. It is certain that prairie fires destroyed life Saturday night. The dead body of a woman was found who had evidently fallen a victim to them. How she came to be alone on the prairie, or whether she was deserted in the extremity of danger by those who should either have protected her or died with her, will perhaps never be known. The remains were brought to Cross.

THE SOONER.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 19.—Stories of casualties, homicides and fatalities from innumerable causes over the strip opening are being reported here without number, but few of them can be verified, and still fewer are told with names and details. Tragedy and comedy are closely intermingled, and pathetic incidents are followed by those of the most ridiculous character. Sooners are being treated with no gentle hands, and many men who have sought to take unfair advantage will not live to give utterance to the perjury that is in their hearts. Generally speaking, the sooners got what they claimed in Perry, but on Black Bear creek, west of Perry, four sooners were routed and driven off their claims by four Kansas men who made the run from Orlando, viz.: James Trimble and Nat Howell, of Atchison county; Jack Simpson, of Jefferson county, and George Wright, of Arkansas City. These four had fixed their eyes on the Black Bear valley and got a start from Orlando well in front of the crowd. They kept the lead and reached Black Bear in fifty minutes. There they found the bottom land in possession of four men who had neither horse nor wagon. It was a clear case of sooner, and Trimble, who was in command of his party, at once set up an adverse claim. There was a short parley, but the Kansas men showed fight and the sooners weakened and moved on, taking claims on the uplands.

It was reported, on what seemed good authority, that Mrs. Charles Barnes, of Eldorado, Kan., had been thrown from her horse and killed while making the race about a mile south of Perry Saturday afternoon. A correspondent met the lady alive and well this afternoon at Perry. She said it was true that her horse had fallen, but she was not run over and easily recovered from the shock she experienced. She left her horse wounded on the ground and ran into the town-site on foot, where she is now holding down a good lot with true Kansas pluck.

At Ponca a boy rode into the town on a broncho. The horse became frightened at the howling and the many lights and started to run. He stumbled in a gully, pitching the boy over his head, killing him instantly. There was nothing on the boy's person by which he could be identified.

A SOONER LYCHED.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 19.—Aa Youmans, who formerly lived at Carthage, Mo., came to the strip in company with a number of Missourians who were regularly organized and paid by a syndicate of real estate men. When the first runners of the boomers reached Chickasaw near where Blackwell now stands, they found fifty men holding down claims with no other baggage than their rifles. This man Youmans was holding two, claiming that his friend and partner had gone out in search for water. The first comers did not attempt to dislodge him, but those who came later, to whom the circumstances had been reported, planted their flags and determined to stand by them. Youmans showed fight and boasted of deeds he had before committed. The two men quietly left but soon returned with a party and hanged Youmans.

Secretary Morton has issued an important meat inspection order.

BOMBARDMENT OF RIO.

Many Persons Killed—President Peixoto in Desperate Struggle—His Flight from the City.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 18.—News which was received from the Brazilian revolutionaries is unfavorable to President Peixoto. It is reported that the naval squadrons sent to quell the revolutionary uprising in Rio Grande do Sul have rebelled. The officers refuse to take orders from anyone except Adm. Mello, who is in command of the rebel fleet. The bombardment of Nietheroy has been concluded. The ships of the revolting squadron attacked and silenced the forts. President Peixoto threw many officers of the army into jail to prevent them joining the revolutionists.

Dispatches over private wires state that the revolters hold Nietheroy. They have complete control of the arsenal and custom house. Three steamers of the Brazilian Lloyds and a battalion of marine infantry have gone over to Mello. The report of the secession of the states of Bahia and Pernambuco has been confirmed. Adm. Mello now has a squadron of thirty warships and merchant steamers which are all well supplied.

President Peixoto has retired to Santa Ana with the troops still loyal to him. It is expected he will join the Castilistas in Porto Alegre, where he will make a final stand for the retention of power. He has sent a manifesto to all of the provinces, calling on them to defend Rio Janeiro. There has not been a response from a single province. To prevent supplies from reaching the shore a vessel from Rio de la Plata, containing a load of cattle, was captured by the rebels and the cattle were all thrown overboard. The British gunboat Racer patrols the bay of Rio and gives warning to vessels not to enter.

Ruy Barbosa and his secretary took refuge in the Chilean legation as soon as they heard of the declaration of the squadron against Peixoto. When the Magdalena was about to leave Rio three days ago they were smuggled on board and are now safe in Montevideo. The general opinion here is that the revolution will triumph.

There are 4,000 officers and men attached to the vessels which have revolted. The revolutionists now practically have control of the harbor and command the entrance to Rio Janeiro. All communication between Nietheroy and Rio has been cut off.

The danger resulting from the bombardment was much more serious than has been heretofore reported. Many persons were killed, including an Italian sailor, for whom the government paid \$5,000 indemnity. One German is also reported to have been killed. In repulsing the attempted landing at Nietheroy twenty policemen were killed.

Adm. Mello proposes to blockade Rio and starve the capital into submission by cutting off all of her supplies.

The attitude of the foreign warships cannot be understood. Government organs vehemently protest that the citizens of Rio and the land-owners are loyal to Peixoto, but this is doubted. The Tiradentes still remains outside of Montevideo, but no one aboard of her is able to manipulate her guns. The United States cruiser Charleston will sail from Montevideo for Rio to-day.

THE TREASURY.

Receipts Increasing and a Better Condition Reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Government receipts from all sources continue to be more encouraging than had been hoped for and treasury officials are beginning to believe that the balance of expenditures over receipts will not be so large as during the two preceding months of the present fiscal year. The excess of expenditures over receipts during July and August averaged pretty nearly \$5,000,000 each month, but thus far this month, and it is half gone, the excess has been less than \$500,000 with indications of keeping down pretty well during the remainder of the month. The receipts of the government thus far for September have been \$11,777,000 and the expenditures \$12,033,000. The receipts for the first two months of the fiscal year were \$23,890,885 and the expenditures \$33,305,268.

CHOCTAW BASEBALL.

Two Men Killed and a Leg Saved Off as a Result.

EUFALA, I. T., Sept. 19.—Louis Lucar, sheriff of Sanbois county, and Moses Wasland, his deputy, were killed, James Duke was seriously wounded and Choctaw Treasurer Green McCurtain had his horse shot from under him in a free-for-all fight at Sanbois, in the Choctaw nation. A game of baseball was in progress and the fight was the usual result.

Treasurer McCurtain was acting as peace maker, when the horse he strode was killed. Duke is a white man. He received a bullet in the leg which necessitated the amputation of that member.

It was not a factional fight, as all were Jones men.

Found Dead in His Cell.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Matthew T. Trumpour was found dead in his cell in Clinton prison this morning of heart disease. He was cashier of the Ulster County Savings bank in Kingston, N. Y., and with the president, J. Ostrander, was convicted of wrecking the institution. He was sentenced last February to six and a half years. Trumpour was 60 years old.

A Race Fight.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 19.—A riot occurred at the big Riverside iron works when the plant resumed work this morning. About 500 Hungarians agreed to take the places of Americans. A fight ensued in which clubs and stones were freely used. Two Hungarians were seriously hurt and many others were slightly injured. None of the foreigners obtained work.

The Pope Satisfied.

ROME, Sept. 19.—The pope has sent a letter to Mgr. Satolli, the papal legate to the United States, in which he gives expression to the satisfaction he feels at the union of the American clergy that has been completed through the efforts of Mgr. Satolli.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

Centennial Celebration at the National Capital.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Capitol Building Commemorated a Century Later—The President's Address and Other Ceremonies.

Centennial Celebration.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capital was celebrated yesterday with imposing ceremonies. When the corner stone was laid this magnificent city was a village. Escorted by a small band of patriotic citizens and a troop of soldiery, Washington, accompanied by his cabinet and many of the illustrious men of his day, rode to the forest-crowned hill on which the capitol now stands to lay the corner stone of that giant structure. Over the same route, President Cleveland was escorted by dashing cavalry, marching infantry, blaring bands and a vast multitude of people.

The parade started from the White house. The procession proceeded along Pennsylvania avenue to the east front of the capitol, over the route taken 100 years ago. Gen. Ordway, the chief marshal and his staff, with a squadron of United States cavalry, acting as an escort for President Cleveland in a carriage, led the way. As the chief executive's carriage passed, the crowd greeted him with loud applause. The president was followed by the orator of the day, William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, the governors of the various states, Chairman Laurence Gardner and the specially invited guests, Troop A, of the District National guard, bringing up the rear. After this escort came the first division proper, composed of civic organizations. The second division included the Society of Cincinnati, Sons of the American Revolution, the Aztec club of 1847, veterans of the Mexican war, the Old Guard, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans and the National rifles. The third division was composed entirely of United States regulars and District of Columbia and visiting militia. The fourth and last division was composed of the veteran firemen of the District of Columbia and similar organizations from other parts of the country.

Arriving at the capitol the parade was disbanded and the ceremonies were begun. Rt. Rev. William Paret, bishop of Maryland, invoked the blessing of God, after which the Te Deum was sung by a chorus of 1,500 voices. Then Laurence Gardner, the chairman, made the opening address. As he concluded, Dr. Gardner turned toward President Cleveland and introduced him as the next speaker. The president was given a most enthusiastic greeting.

The following is President Cleveland's address:

While I accept with much satisfaction the part assigned to me on this occasion, I cannot escape that which these ceremonies suggest. Those who suppose we are simply engaged in commemorating the beginning of a magnificent structure devoted to public uses have overlooked the most useful and improving lesson of the hour. We do, indeed, celebrate the laying of a corner stone, from which has sprung the splendid edifice whose grand proportions arouse the pride of every American, but our celebration is chiefly valuable and significant because this edifice was designed and planned by great and good men as a place where the principles of a free representative government should be developed in patriotic legislation for the benefit of a free people.

If the representatives who here assemble to make laws for their fellow-countrymen forget the duty of broad and disinterested patriotism, to legislate in prejudice and passion or in behalf of sectional and selfish interests, the time when the corner stone of our capital was laid and the circumstances surrounding it, will not be worth commemorating. The sentiment and the traditions connected with this structure and its uses belong to all the people of the Republic. They are most valuable as reminders of patriotism in the discharge of public duty and steadfastness in many a struggle for the public good. They also furnish a standard by which our people may measure the conduct of those chosen to serve them. The inexorable application of our standard will always supply proof that our countrymen realize the value of the free institutions which were designated and built by those who laid the corner stone of their capitol, and that they appreciate the necessity of constant and jealous watchfulness as a condition indispensable to the preservation of these institutions in their purity and integrity.

I believe our fellow citizens have no greater or better cause for rejoicing on this centennial than is found in the assurance that their public servants who assemble in these halls will watch and guard the sentiment and traditions that gather around this celebration, and that in the days to come those who shall again commemorate the laying of the corner stone of their nation's capitol, will find in the recital of our performance of public duty, no less reason for enthusiasm and congratulation than we find in recalling the wisdom and virtue of those who have preceded us.

Following the president the orator of the day, William Wirt Henry, a descendant of Patrick Henry, the revolutionary statesman and patriot, was introduced, and he delivered an eloquent address. When the applause following Mr. Henry's speech had ceased, "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the grand chorus. The next speaker was Vice President Stevenson, who spoke in behalf of the United States senate. The audience honored Mr. Stevenson with a greeting equal in volume and enthusiasm to that accorded the president. When he had finished Hon. Charles F. Crisp, speaker of the house of representatives, delivered an address in behalf of that body. The grand chorus sang "The Heavens Are Telling" after Mr. Crisp had spoken. In behalf of the judiciary Henry Billings Brown, of the supreme court of the United States, spoke.

Four Land Claimants Killed.
ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 19.—North of Stillwater four men were killed for claiming land which already had claimants. They rode together, and when warned off the land they replied that they would take their chances at the law office. The controversy occurred close to a corner stone, where the four prior claimants were gathered, and in a second each man had put a bullet through an intruder.

Train Hobbery in Indiana.
KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Sept. 13.—A party of robbers numbering, according to various accounts, anywhere from five to twenty, have increased the actual circulation of currency by an amount estimated anywhere between \$15,000 and \$300,000. The robbers signaled the train on the Lake Shore road, about midnight, near Kessler, which came to a halt. They boarded it, shot and perhaps fatally wounded the engineer, blew up the express car with dynamite and got away with their booty, variously estimated at from \$15,000 to \$300,000, but undoubtedly a large sum.

Yellow Fever Epidemic.
SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 18.—A special from Brunswick says: Eleven new cases of yellow fever and an epidemic declared. Such was the announcement made by Col. Goodyear at the board of health meeting yesterday, sending a thrill of terror through the grief-stricken residents of Brunswick.

Bad Rivalry Accident.
CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—It is reported that a Big Four passenger train which left here about 8 o'clock last evening was wrecked near Kankakee, Ill. From seven to ten people are reported killed and a number injured.

EXTRA SESSION.

Work of Both Houses of the National Legislature.

TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—In the senate on the 12th Mr. Mitchell (Ore.) occupied most of the time in speaking against the repeal bill. A letter from the secretary of the treasury in relation to the redemption of silver certificates was laid before the senate. The resolution for a committee to inquire into the holdings of senators in national banks again went over. Mr. Hawley (Conn.) spoke in favor of the repeal bill.

In the house Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) vainly endeavored to secure the passage of a resolution calling for information relative to the transportation of goods between United States ports over Canadian territory, and Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) reported a bill having for its purpose a reduction of expenditures in the way of public printing and binding.

WEDNESDAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Stewart spoke in favor of his resolution that a committee be appointed to ascertain and report if any senators held stock in national banks, etc., and drifted into a long speech on the silver question. Mr. Shoup also spoke against the repeal bill. Mr. Voorhees made an ineffectual attempt to have a day set for closing debate and the senate adjourned.

In the house Mr. Talbert (S. C.) offered a resolution instructing the banking committee to report a bill for the issue of \$150,000,000 in treasury notes. The bill created some interest. Mr. Curtis (Kan.) introduced a bill appropriating \$45,000 to pay the widows and children of E. G. Hull and J. R. Hagan, residents of Kansas and employees of the government, who were killed in the Ford theater disaster.

THURSDAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—When the senate met yesterday Mr. Faulkner (W. Va.) offered his amendment to the house repeal bill providing for the coinage of silver bullion in the treasury, the coinage of \$3,000,000 monthly and making silver dollars legal tender. Mr. Daniel (Va.) then addressed the senate in opposition to unconditional repeal. When the house met Mr. Tucker attempted to get his bill repealing all federal elections repeal bill before the body but filibustering was commenced by republicans and continued for some time. Finally a resolution was passed revoking all leaves of absence and authorizing the summoning of absent members by telegraph and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) spoke on the repeal bill. He said the bill contained not a word looking to the discontinuance of silver coinage under existing laws and that it left unimpaired the provision of the act of 1890 for the coinage of silver in the future. He defended Secretary Carlisle from the charge of inconsistency so often made against him, and denounced, without excuse or palliation, the effort to connect Mr. Carlisle with a conspiracy to bring on the late panic. Mr. Higgins (Del.) spoke in favor of repeal.

In the house filibustering was renewed over the calling up of the Tucker federal elections repeal bill and continued until 3 o'clock, when the special order came up—the delivery of eulogies upon the late Representative Chipman, of Michigan, after which the house adjourned.

SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—After some routine business in the senate Saturday the repeal bill was taken up and Mr. Voorhees asked that the time for closing debate be fixed at the 25th, when a vote should be taken, but the matter was informally laid aside and Mr. Allison (Ia.) addressed the senate. At his conclusion eulogies were delivered upon the late Senator Stanford, of California, and the senate adjourned.

In the house filibustering against the Tucker federal elections repeal bill was resumed and the democrats being without a quorum the house adjourned until Monday afternoon.

MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—At the opening of the senate yesterday Mr. Stewart (Nev.) submitted an amendment to the repeal bill authorizing the president to invite the governments of Mexico, South and Central America, etc., to join the United States in a conference to secure the adoption of a common silver coin, which shall be a dollar of not more than 383.13, nor less than 359.91 grains of pure silver to be issued by each government. The senate soon left the hall to participate in the centennial celebration of the laying of the corner stone of the capitol. The house only met and adjourned to attend the capitol centennial celebration.

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MARKET REPORTS.

Money and Investments.
NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The week opened in the stock exchange with a renewal of the depression of Saturday and the first prices showed a decline from Saturday's closing of 1/2 to 3/4 per cent. After the first hour's trading the market became somewhat firmer. Sugar regained all its loss, but the other shares advanced slightly. Then speculation narrowed down and became very dull with few changes in prices.

Kansas City Live Stock.
KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.—Receipts since Saturday, 4,000; calves, 72; shipped Saturday, 5,782; calves, 77. The market was strong for good steers, others dull, weak; cows strong; bulls and calves steady; feeders dull. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND EXPORT STEERS.

1,300 @ 14.50; 1,400 @ 14.50; 1,500 @ 14.50.

COWS AND HELPERS.

20 @ 1.00; 25 @ 1.00; 30 @ 1.00; 35 @ 1.00; 40 @ 1.00; 45 @ 1.00; 50 @ 1.00; 55 @ 1.00; 60 @ 1.00; 65 @ 1.00; 70 @ 1.00; 75 @ 1.00; 80 @ 1.00; 85 @ 1.00; 90 @ 1.00; 95 @ 1.00; 100 @ 1.00.

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

67 @ 1.00; 72 @ 1.00; 77 @ 1.00; 82 @ 1.00; 87 @ 1.00; 92 @ 1.00; 97 @ 1.00; 102 @ 1.00; 107 @ 1.00; 112 @ 1.00; 117 @ 1.00; 122 @ 1.00; 127 @ 1.00; 132 @ 1.00; 137 @ 1.00; 142 @ 1.00; 147 @ 1.00; 152 @ 1.00; 157 @ 1.00; 162 @ 1.00; 167 @ 1.00; 172 @ 1.00; 177 @ 1.00; 182 @ 1.00; 187 @ 1.00; 192 @ 1.00; 197 @ 1.00; 202 @ 1.00; 207 @ 1.00; 212 @ 1.00; 217 @ 1.00; 222 @ 1.00; 227 @ 1.00; 232 @ 1.00; 237 @ 1.00; 242 @ 1.00; 247 @ 1.00; 252 @ 1.00; 257 @ 1.00; 262 @ 1.00; 267 @ 1.00; 272 @ 1.00; 277 @ 1.00; 282 @ 1.00; 287 @ 1.00; 292 @ 1.00; 297 @ 1.00; 302 @ 1.00; 307 @ 1.00; 312 @ 1.00; 317 @ 1.00; 322 @ 1.00; 327 @ 1.00; 332 @ 1.00; 337 @ 1.00; 342 @ 1.00; 347 @ 1.00; 352 @ 1.00; 357 @ 1.00; 362 @ 1.00; 367 @ 1.00; 372 @ 1.00; 377 @ 1.00; 382 @ 1.00; 387 @ 1.00; 392 @ 1.00; 397 @ 1.00; 402 @ 1.00; 407 @ 1.00; 412 @ 1.00; 417 @ 1.00; 422 @ 1.00; 427 @ 1.00; 432 @ 1.00; 437 @ 1.00; 442 @ 1.00; 447 @ 1.00; 452 @ 1.00; 457 @ 1.00; 462 @ 1.00; 467 @ 1.00; 472 @ 1.00; 477 @ 1.00; 482 @ 1.00; 487 @ 1.00; 492 @ 1.00; 497 @ 1.00; 502 @ 1.00; 507 @ 1.00; 512 @ 1.00; 517 @ 1.00; 522 @ 1.00; 527 @ 1.00; 532 @ 1.00; 537 @ 1.00; 542 @ 1.00; 547 @ 1.00; 552 @ 1.00; 557 @ 1.00; 562 @ 1.00; 567 @ 1.00; 572 @ 1.00; 577 @ 1.00; 582 @ 1.00; 587 @ 1.00; 592 @ 1.00; 597 @ 1.00; 602 @ 1.00; 607 @ 1.00; 612 @ 1.00; 617 @ 1.00; 622 @ 1.00; 627 @ 1.00; 632 @ 1.00; 637 @ 1.00; 642 @ 1.00; 647 @ 1.00; 652 @ 1.00; 657 @ 1.00; 662 @ 1.00; 667 @ 1.00; 672 @ 1.00; 677 @ 1.00; 682 @ 1.00; 687 @ 1.00; 692 @ 1.00; 697 @ 1.00; 702 @ 1.00; 707 @ 1.00; 712 @ 1.00; 717 @ 1.00; 722 @ 1.00; 727 @ 1.00; 732 @ 1.00; 737 @ 1.00; 742 @ 1.00; 747 @ 1.00; 752 @ 1.00; 757 @ 1.00; 762 @ 1.00; 767 @ 1.00; 772 @ 1.00; 777 @ 1.00; 782 @ 1.00; 787 @ 1.00; 792 @ 1.00; 797 @ 1.00; 802 @ 1.00; 807 @ 1.00; 812 @ 1.00; 817 @ 1.00; 822 @ 1.00; 827 @ 1.00; 832 @ 1.00; 837 @ 1.00; 842 @ 1.00; 847 @ 1.00; 852 @ 1.00; 857 @ 1.00; 862 @ 1.00; 867 @ 1.00; 872 @ 1.00; 877 @ 1.00; 882 @ 1.00; 887 @ 1.00; 892 @ 1.00; 897 @ 1.00; 902 @ 1.00; 907 @ 1.00; 912 @ 1.00; 917 @ 1.00; 922 @ 1.00; 927 @ 1.00; 932 @ 1.00; 937 @ 1.00; 942 @ 1.00; 947